WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY - Founded December 17, 1857 MARCH 1995

WASHTENAW IMPRESSIONS

KICK UP YOUR HEELS AND DO-SI-DO APRIL 7 TO BENEFIT WCHS'S MUSEUM ON MAIN STREET

You are all invited to kick up your heels at WCHS's gala Country Barn Dance Friday, April 7, at the Cobblestone Farm Barn to help restore the Museum on Main Street, a museum of everyday life in early Washtenaw County.

The Raisin Pickers, a traditional country band from Manchester, will play for dancing from 7:30-11:30 p.m. Robin Warner will call squares, contras and reels. Tomas Chavez will teach a country line dance. The band will also play waltzes and polkas.

Refreshments will be served "box lunch style" midway through the evening while cakes and pies by local celebrities are auctioned by amateur auctioneer and humorist Downs Herold.

A handmade quilt will be raffled and names drawn for door prizes.

Society President Patricia Austin and Fund Raiser Chair Deborah Hildebrandt promise a fun evening for singles and couples of all ages. You don't need to bring your own dance partner--partners are constantly changing at these kind of dances. Dances will be taught with walk-throughs.

For those who prefer to watch and listen, there will be comfortable seating in the loft and along the perimeter of the dance floor.

A lighted parking lot immediately north of the barn is accessible from the Buhr Park entrance off Packard Road on the west side of Cobblestone House. A parking lot attendant will be available to escort you to the barn.

Money raised by the dance will be used to help finish the interior of the museum so it can be opened to the public.

Tickets are $25 per person. To make reservations call WCHS at (313) 662-9092.

KAREN'S COLUMN

WASHTENAW WAS ON UNDERGROUND RAILROAD, HELPED SLAVES TO FREEDOM BUT DOCUMENTING HARD TO FIND

An exhibit, "Traveling To Freedom: The Underground Railroad in Washtenaw County," was on display last month at the Ann Arbor Public Library.

People and places associated with the Underground Railroad are hard to document. Helping a fugitive slave was an illegal activity. You could be sent to jail. Yet networks offering this help existed as early as the 1780s and lasted until the Emancipation Proclamation of 1863.

(Continued on page 5.)

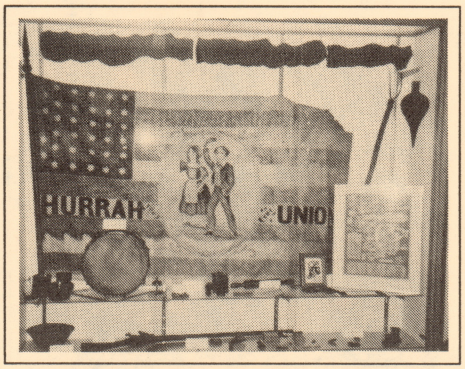


Photo by Karen O'Neal

Civil War era flag painted by Saline school

BARN RESTORER TO TALK, SHOW SLIDES ABOUT HIS WORK SUNDAY, MARCH 19

Ted Micka, a carpenter, contractor and restorer of old barns in this area, will give a slide show and lecture to WCHS about his projects at 2 p.m. Sunday, March 19, at Bentley Historical Library on the U-M North Campus.

Micka runs his business from his 40 acre horse farm at Norvell, Jackson County. He specializes in restoring and repairing barns within about a 50-mile radius of his home. He has worked in Washtenaw as well as in Livingston, Lenawee, Hillsdale and Jackson Counties.

He learned carpentry from his grandfather in Boston and later received an engineering degree from the University of Michigan where he also studied architecture.

As his love and respect for older buildings grew, he became a contractor as well, because other materials such as stone, glass, metal and paint also needed repairs.

WCHS HAS 92 % OF POINTS FOR ACID FREE BOXES

Thanks to all who are saving Bill Knapp's Restaurant Points, WCHS has 92 percent of its goal of 13,860 points for acid free boxes and paper to store textiles. We have 12,814 points at latest count. Only 1,046 more points are needed to get a starter supply.

Anyone who eats at Knapp's may request a yellow points slip from the cashier each time, with one point given for each dollar spent. Please keep collecting and give or send to Alice Ziegler, 537 Riverview Dr., Ann Arbor, MI 48104.

APRIL TOPIC: DOWNTOWN

Grace Shackman will talk about "The Evolution of Downtown Ann Arbor," at 2 p.m. Sunday, April 23, at the Ann Arbor Public Library Multi-Purpose Room.

A.P. MARSHALL TELLS ABOUT

SOME BLACKS TO BE REMEMBERED IN YPSILANTI

A.P. Marshall, retired Eastern Michigan University professor, introduced his talk about "Some Blacks To Be Remembered," by showing a picture of Mary Aray, an early pioneer settler of Pittsfield Township, on an overhead projector.

Professor Marshall is the author of *Unconquered Souls: The History of the African American in Ypsilanti*, 1993, and a booklet, "The Real McCoy of Ypsilanti." Professor Marshall came to Ypsilanti in 1969 as director of the library at E.M.U. In 1972 he became Dean of Academic Services.

Mrs. Aray, wife of Jacob Aray, was a mixture of Indian, French and Negro. Her husband was Pennsylvania Dutch. The Arays moved from Pennsylvania, settled here and became quite wealthy, Professor Marshall said.

An Aray daughter married into an Ohio black family named Day.

"Some of Mrs. Aray's children tended to pick up the Indian or Negro blood. Others were just whites and many of them melted into the white population.

"The Aray's were accepted and went on to become leaders in the community. We've looked at some of the school registrations--they went to school with other children. They mixed in with both Ann Arbor and Ypsilanti.

"I got here a year after the last local person with the Aray name died. I have run into a couple of people in Ann Arbor who are descendants although they don't carry the Aray name.

"I understand there is a doctor in Detroit with the Aray name but I've never had a chance to meet him. I've also heard some of the family moved to Hawaii.

"A lot of us blacks have Indian blood, including myself. I'm out of Oklahoma."

He showed a photo of a daughter of Mary Aray, who married a Day, with her husband and children.

"This is the first black family that moved here. They didn't have to worry about being caught and sent back into slavery because they were free."

Next he showed a map which is in his book, listing some Underground Railroad stations in southern Michigan and

Picturescourtesy of Ypsilanti Historical Museum, Prof. Marshall

Elijah McCoy invented an automatic oiler for railroad engines. Everybody wanted 'the real McCoy.'

northern Ohio. Places listed include Battle Creek, Marshall, Albion, Michigan Center, Adrian, Manchester, Chelsea, Ann Arbor, Ypsilanti, Belleville, Romulus, Detroit. From Toledo a route ran to Monroe, Dundee, Milan to Ypsilanti. Another line from west of Toledo goes to Blissfield and Adrian or Dundee. Another line from Ypsilanti went to Plymouth, Livonia and Detroit.

"Someone called me from Saline and reminded me that on the map I drew I had left off Saline. I know there was hardly any community in this area that was not involved in some way with the Underground Railroad.

"At that time there were a lot of Quakers around. Many of you have probably heard of Laura Haviland. She made quite a name for herself because she had a school along the Raisin River near Adrian.

"She was training teachers even before the University of Michigan. Women, men and blacks all went to her school.

Mary Aray, Pittsfield Township pioneer.

"I found that out when I was still working at Eastern and I made it known to some of the people in Education. They used to say EMU was the first teacher training school west of the Alleghenies. I said, if you say 'state-supported,' then you might be right but you have to put that in because Laura Haviland had her school going before there was an Eastern and a Michigan.

"Marshall, Michigan was one of the places where they had a little bit of trouble on the Underground Railroad. Slave catchers came and found an escaped slave family and had them put in jail.

"But, after the townspeople heard of it, the slave catchers ended up in jail and the slaves were well on their way to Detroit.

"I'm finding more and more about not just this area but other areas too where almost everybody was involved in some way with the Underground Railroad, not necessarily housing the slaves but preparing food for them, sewing, making clothes for them, doing all the things that helped them along the way.

David Park Williams from the audience said Dexter should be on the map. "I have seen the tunnel, now sealed up, in Judge Dexter's cellar that went out to the barn, he said.

"If slave catchers came to the house, they could send the slaves to the barn or vice versa. Judge Dexter and two sons were leaders in the Underground Railroad. [The house, near Dexter, now belongs to the U-M.]

He showed a list of some of the people involved in the Underground Railroad, starting at Cassopolis in the west. "These things weren't published so it's difficult to find out who all were involved."

"Many of you have probably heard of Dr. McAndrew--she was the first woman doctor in this section of Michigan. Her husband had a special wagon made in which he could haul escaped slaves at night to where they could be rowed across the Detroit River to Canada.

"Not only did Mrs. McAndrew feed

them, she taught them reading and writing and that kind of thing. Ypsilanti made them feel so welcome that some of them came back even before slavery was abolished.

"D.E. Baptiste was involved in helping slaves escape, at first in Ohio where he helped slaves after they had crossed the river from Kentucky to get on the Underground Railroad.

"When they put a bounty on his head, he had to get out of there and he ended up in Detroit. He made several trips to Ypsilanti when word got out that slave owners were coming to try to find the slaves and return them to slavedom.

"Baptiste's great-grandson lives in Ypsilanti now."

Professor Marshall showed a list of 50 African American Civil War volunteers from Ypsilanti (1863-65).

He found several instances in the 1830 census of a black living with a white family. The census takers indicated "w" for white, "b" for black, "m" for mulatto. "The blacks lived primarily with families who were friendly toward blacks. In some cases we figure something may have happened to the black's father or mother."

An Anderson was listed in the 1830 census as living with a white family. A John Anderson, "evidently one of his children, enlisted in the Civil War."

A Hays, a Johnson and a Lowe were Civil War enlistees. Those families and others are still around here, he said.

A free black named Morgan was among the first blacks to come here. He set up a business for himself, and, if you follow the census down there have been Morgans here ever since 1840. Patton and Washington are other family names that continue to pop up. I believe there are one or two Yorks in Ann Arbor now but originally they were in Ypsilanti for a long time.

"Nobody can talk about Ypsilanti history without talking about Elijah McCoy. He was born in Canada. He got back here because his parents came back to America about 1850.

"His father, George McCoy had been a slave who worked for and bought his freedom. He then fell in love with a young lady named Millie on a neighboring plantation. He tried to buy her so he could marry her but the man would not sell her.

John H. Burton, first black mayor of Ypsilanti

"George knew about the 'Underground Railroad' and they were able to steal away on it. In doing so they passed through Ypsilanti. Later his family came back to Ypsilanti and Elijah went to high school there. Then he was sent to Scotland to train as a locomotive engineer.

"He came back from Scotland about 1864. He wanted to be a locomotive engineer but the only job they would give him was as a fireman on the train.

"He noticed that they had to stop every few miles and go back and oil the moving parts on the engine. By 1872 he patented a little device which you filled with oil and it automatically leaked the proper amount of oil to keep going. They didn't have to stop the train. This was the first of several patents he was awarded.

"That made him famous. It made Ypsilanti famous too because people came from all over the world to have him teach them how to install this equipment and, when some new machinery came out, they would come to the man who was really the best known person in the field of lubrication engineering.

"Even though he left here in 1880 and moved to Detroit, we figure he got his start here. Last year we raised a marker to him down by the public library on the south side of Michigan Avenue. We are very proud of him.

"Since that time there have been some other pretty important black people in Ypsilanti. Some of you may know of the late Mrs. Wealthy Sherman. She was the motivating force for the construction of the Brown Chapel A.M.E. Church.

"When they were building that church back at the turn of the century, to make her contribution, she had a wheel barrow and she went around town asking the lumber yards if they could give something and she would wheel it back to the church.

"She was also quite a seamstress and she entered her crocheting at some of the fairs. If they hadn't had segregation, she would have been quite a leader in this community. Like a lot of places, Ypsilanti missed a lot because of segregation practices.

"Dr. John Dickerson was the first black doctor to come to Ypsilanti about 1902. He was graduated from Howard University and went to Cleveland. He didn't like it there and came to settle in Ypsilanti. He was killed in an automobile accident in 1929.

"When he first got here there was no place he was allowed to take his patients. He had his office and hospital in a house on Washington Street south of the old high school. He lived upstairs.

"When John Burton was elected mayor of Ypsilanti in 1967 he became the first black mayor in the state of Michigan He had been on the City Council from 1946 to 1966. During that time he had served as mayor pro tem on two occasions. Before he died he spent several years as chairman of the board of EMU.

"While Doris Milliman, Ypsilanti city historian, was the first woman to serve on the Ypsilanti City Council, the late Mattie Dorsey was the first black woman to serve on the Council [1973-77].

"The late Rev. Garther Roberson, who became pastor of the Second Baptist Church, was a leader not just in the church but also in the community.

"I'm told that he was a broker. When Ford Motor Company wanted to hire workers they would come to him, or, if you went to Ford and wanted a job, they would call Garther and say 'what about this person?'

"When he first came here from Alabama, he couldn't read or write. The Rev. William Shaw of First Baptist Church tutored him. Garther died in 1955.

"Two of his sons are now pastors in Ypsilanti. S.L. is pastor of the Metropolitan Memorial Baptist Church while Garther, Jr., is pastor of Mount Olive Baptist Church."

He showed a picture of the Moses

Bass family. Bass was a contractor. He died about the time Professor Marshall came but he still has children here.

"Dr. Lawrence C. Perry was the first black dentist in Ypsilanti. He was born July 30, 1898. He received a doctor of dental surgery degree from Wayne State University in 1924. Perry School on Harriet Street is named for him.

"Brown Chapel started an annual brotherhood banquet in 1953 to bring people together to talk and, they hoped, head off trouble. The next year the Supreme Court decision desegregated schools. That helped too."

Professor Marshall noted that the pictures and information he collected and was showing is part of the archives at the Ypsilanti Historical Museum where others can use it.

He showed a picture of the famous Detroit prize fighter, Joe Louis Barrow with some local black children when he visited Ypsilanti in 1938.

Other noteworthy black people who have made important contributions are:

"Douglas Harris, on Ypsilanti City Council, 1978-82.

"Amos Washington [born 1900] came from Oklahoma and graduated from Lincoln University in Missouri, my alma mater, but he graduated about four years before I got there. He later earned a master's degree from the U-M. He was Ypsilanti's first housing director."

"He also was chairman of the Board of Education and a City Councilman, 1947-51. He died in 1967.

"William P. Clay, Jr., City Councilman, 1974-78.

"Jerome Strong, City Councilman, 1979-81.

"George Goodman, served as mayor of Ypsilanti longer than any other individual in the history of the city [1973-83]. He could have been mayor longer but he left to become director of the Michigan Municipal League, a job he still holds. He moved to Ann Arbor."

"Matt Hennessee, City Manager, 1984-88. He left to go to work in Washington, D.C.

"Albert Robinson, went off the City Council to run for the Washtenaw County Board of Commissioners to which he was elected and is now serving.

"Eula Booker Tate served on City Council 1984-91. She lives in Virginia now and works for the United Auto Workers in Washington D.C. She was pictured with her family.

"Charles Beatty graduated from what is now EMU, then Michigan State Normal College, taught at and later became principal of Harriet School, later re-named Perry School. Finally, he served 12 years on the Board of Education.

"James Hawkins, first black Superintendent of Schools, 1984-90.

""Dr. Thomas Jefferson Bass brought many children into the world. He and his wife, Louise Lane Bass, a teacher, were known for their work with young people including Boy and Girl Scouts.

STATION MANAGERS ON UNDERGROUND

Professor Marshall lists the following as some station managers on the Underground Railroad:

Cassopolis—Zachariah Sugart, Stephen Robue, Joel East, Parker Osburn.
Schoolcraft—Dr. Nathan Thomas.
Climax—William Gardner.
Battle Creek—Charles E. Barnes.
Marshall—Jabez S. Finch.
Albion—Edwin M. Johnson.
Parma—Townsend E. Gilbey.
Jackson—Lonson Wilcox, Normal Allen.
Michigan Center—Abel F. Fitch.
Francisco Farm—Francisco Family.
Dexter—Samuel W. Dexter and sons.
Ann Arbor—Guy Beckley, Jacob Vollano, Richard Glazier, John Geddes.
Ypsilanti—George McCoy, the Leonard Chases, Justin Morris, the Eurotus Mortons, Mark Norris.

The stations were normally about ten miles apart, Professor Marshall said.

"Dr. Bass was born in 1910 in New Jersey. He graduated from Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee in 1938.

"Thelma Kaigler Goodman. Years ago blacks were not allowed to try on clothes in downtown stores--some of you may not believe these things happened but they did, back when we couldn't eat anywhere we wanted and they even prescribed where we could live.

"Thelma Goodman, Mayor George Goodman's mother, who had worked at Crowley's Department Store before moving to Ypsilanti, started first a millinery business and then a women's clothing business in the basement of her home.

"It was so successful that she built a shop on Harriet Street. Later, with the breakdown of segregation in the 1960s, the Goodman Fashion Center was closed.

"Johnny Barfield came here to school without too much formal education. He was born in Alabama in 1927 and came to Ypsilanti in 1941. He cut out for himself a place in the history of Ypsilanti which hardly anybody can match since George McCoy back in the early days.

"McCoy came here and started a cigar business. There was really no other black business as big until Johnny Barfield came.

"Johnny makes friends easily and, as a result, he got help from places other people couldn't get it."

Johnny was a janitor at the U-M when he and his wife started moonlighting to earn extra income by offering to clean faculty and staff homes on a periodic basis, according to Professor Marshall's book.

Later they expanded that business by cleaning newly constructed houses before they were occupied.

When the part-time work yielded more income than the University job, Johnny Barfield took a leave of absence and launched the Barfield Cleaning Company in 1954.

The business expanded into commercial service and started employing other people.

In 1969 the company's annual income had grown to $650,000 and they employed 100 persons. International Telephone and Telegraph then bought the business and required the Barfields to stay out of the cleaning business for five years.

In 1976 the Barfield Cleaning Company was formed. About a year later the Barfields learned that General Motors needed draftsmen and designers on a per job basis. Barfield and Associates was formed to serve that need. With 65 staff members, the new company garnered an annual income of $2 million.

A 1978 contract with GM led to formation of Barfield Manufacturing Company to produce transmission pins.

YPSILANTI BLACK CIVIL WAR VOLUNTEERS, 1863-65

Professor Marshall listed the following:

John Anderson, Dandridge Bonson, John Bowls, William H. Carter, Joseph Cross, Thomas J. Davis, William Embrose, John Gay, Daniel Goins, John E. Gray, Henry Grayson, and Benjamin Harper.

John K. Hart, Washington Hawkins, William Hays, Henry Hopkins, James Hyatt, Sylvester Johnson, William C. Johnson, William R. Jones, William King, Henry Lake, Frederick Leake, Robert E. Lewis, Frederick Long, Edward Lowe, George H. Moore, Joseph H. Morgan, Jesse Oliver, Jeremiah Patton, and John Porter.

John Price, Isaiah Pritchard, Albert J. Ratliff, Alexander Scott, Alexander Scroggins, Martin Sterling, Jesse Stewart, George Thomas, James R. Ward, George Washington, Alexander Watts, William P. Weaver, Edward Wilson, John Wilson, William H. Wilson, Oliver Winslow, and George York.

Then BARTECH was formed to expand production of automotive fasteners.

The company has been listed in *Black Enterprise Magazine's* "Top 100 Black Businesses in 1990," ranking it 20th in the nation.

"John is in semi-retirement now but he has been able to turn his business over to his children. He is now heading up the United Negro College Fund Drive. Last year they raised more than $250,000."

"Mary Louise Foley. She was born and raised here and she recently ran for mayor. She is a member of City Council.

"Not too long ago she wouldn't have had a chance but now she felt free to run and I think that is important. Having been in the fight for freedom and human rights, we said we wanted equal opportunity. She was taking advantage of equal opportunity whether she won or lost."

"Albert H. Wheeler. He was an Ann Arborite but he came to Ypsilanti often. When Ypsilanti was having problems they would send for him. He, of course, became Ann Arbor's first and only black mayor.

"His daughters are paying back the community from which they came. One is a judge--Nancy Francis, one is a state senator--Alma Wheeler Smith, and a third daughter is in Illinois.

'These are a few of the people I wanted to call to your attention. If you have further interest the books are for sale here at the museum. I'm working on a revision of the booklet about Elijah McCoy. I'm also writing a history column for the new *Ypsilanti Courier*."

CERTIFICATES OFFERED

Hand lettered certificates are offered free of charge, framed if desired, by WCHS to organizations for milestone anniversaries. Information: 663-8826.

'WHAT IS IT? GAME OFFERED SCHOOLS, GROUPS

WCHS offers a traveling exhibit of small artifacts, set up as a humorous "What Is It?" game to schools for children and another for adults. They are available for classes and meetings, subject to volunteer availability. Information: Arlene Schmid, 665-8773.

ARTIFACTS TO DONATE?

Anyone wishing to donate an artifact to WCHS should contact Nancy McKinney, collections chairman, at 665-5171 or by mail, 1104 West Madison, Ann Arbor, MI 48103. The Society welcomes donations that fit into our museum's mission and storage space limitations.

ANN ARBOR C. OF C., BOARD OF REALTORS, U-M COOP HOUSING, TWO CHURCHES MARK ANNIVERSARIES

Several WCHS anniversary certificates have been presented to several local organizations in recent months.

Immediate Past President Pauline Walters presented one to the University of Michigan Inter-Coop Housing Council in October. They were celebrating fifty years of owning coop houses.

President Patricia Austin presented certificates to the Ann Arbor Chamber of Commerce in October and the Ann Arbor Board of Realtors in December. Both organizations were marking 75th anniversaries.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church in Northfield Township celebrated its 125th anniversary last fall. It was the last of 20 congregations founded by the early German missionary pastor, Friedrich Schmid. Mrs. Austin presented the framed certificate at November 29 services.

She also presented one to First Congregational Church, United Church of Christ, Chelsea January 29, marking the centennial of their present church building erected to replace one that burned in 1894. The congregation is about 160 years old.

WCHS continues to be indebted to volunteer Galen Wilson, past WCHS President, for continuing to do the beautiful lettering on these certificates, even though he now lives in California.

KAREN'S COLUMN *(continued)*

WASHTENAW WAS ON UNDERGROUND RAILROAD, HELPED SLAVES TO FREEDOM BUT DOCUMENTING HARD TO FIND

Earliest settlers in Washtenaw County were mostly New Englander's with strong abolitionist sentiments. County residents actively participated.

The number of slaves helped to freedom on the Underground Railroad is not known but is estimated to be 20,000 to 40,000 nationally. How many passed through this area on the way to Canada is not known either but we do know people living here were involved, committed and doing their part.

To illustrate the exhibit, we displayed a number of Civil War era artifacts. One was a large colorful flag painted by school children of Saline District No. 8, another was a torch thought to have been carried in rallies for Abraham Lincoln's campaign in the county.

Thanks to the following people who contributed greatly to the success of this exhibit:

The Bentley Library, Judy Chrisman, Willie Edwards, Bets Hansen, Doug Kelley, A.P Marshall, Annette Miller, Nancy McKinney, Lydia Morton, Louisa Pieper, Lucille Porter, Ruth Spann, Pauline Walters, Susan Wineberg and Alice Ziegler.

Karen O'Neal 665-2242

ANN ARBOR MADE PIANO GIVEN WCHS BY MILAN DONOR

Mrs. Phyllis Knaggs Muter of Milan stands beside the Ann Arbor piano she donated to WCHS recently. Her mother, Mary Lucretia Davis Knaggs, bought it May 5, 1915, from Grinnell Brothers Music House for $215.

Mrs. Muter had all the original paper work including sales slip, loan papers and receipts for payments. The papers show that Miss L. Davis of Milan, Michigan, made a down payment of $15. Monthly payments were $6 at six percent interest.

The piano was made by Ann Arbor Piano and Organ Company. It had only been in the two homes of mother and daughter. Mrs. Knaggs was born in 1896 and died in 1963.

HOW TO JOIN

Send name, address and phone number with check or money order payable to: WCHS Membership, c/o Patty Creal, Treasurer, P.O. Box 3336, Ann Arbor, MI 48106-3336.

Annual dues are: individual, $15; couple/family, $25; student or senior (60+), $10; senior couple (one 60+), $19; business/association, $50; patron, $100. Information: 662-9092.

BROWN BAG LECTURES SET

Brown bag lunch lectures resume at noon Wednesdays at Kempf House, 312 South Division. Admission $1, includes beverages.

March 15: Louisa Pieper, "Tools for Researching Your Old House."

March 22: Mary Culver, "Pond and Pond Brothers, Architects."

March 29: Jan Enns, "19th Century Mining and Military History in the Keweenaw Peninsula."

April 5: Susan Wineberg, "Early Ann Arbor Houses From the 1830s and 1840s."

April 12: Marcia McCrary, "The Gotfredson Trucking Business of Superior Township."

April 19: Dr. Margaret L. Steneck, "At Home in Ann Arbor: Faculty Life From 1840-1900."

HISTORY HAPPENINGS

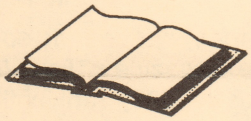
Dexter Historical Society: Annual Pioneer Craft Fair, 10 a.m.-4 p.m. Saturday, March 18, at Dexter High School. More than 50 crafts will be demonstrated and on sale.

Manchester Society: 7:30 p.m. Tuesday, March 21, at Blacksmith Shop, 324 East Main. Program: "Saloons of Manchester."

Salem Society: Annual potluck dinner, 6 p.m. Thursday, March 23, Salem Town Hall. Music by Nutshell (three Ann Arborites, playing Irish music on five instruments--Celtic harp, dulcimer, flute, guitar and sitar.)

TOPIC: USING LIBRARIES FOR FAMILY RESEARCH

Bobbi Snow, chief circulation librarian in the U-M Law School Library, will talk on "Making Effective Use of Libraries for Genealogical Research," at the Genealogy Society meeting at 1:30 p.m. Sunday, March 25, at Washtenaw Community College.



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WASHTENAW COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

'RESTORING BARNS'

2:00 P.M. • SUNDAY MARCH 19, 1995

BENTLEY HISTORICAL LIBRARY
1150 BEAL • ANN ARBOR
(U-M NORTH CAMPUS)

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